

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

KYLE DAVID MILTON,
Plaintiff,
v.
B.M. TRATE, et al.,
Defendants.

Case No. 1:22-cv-00988-ADA-EPG (PC)

ORDER OPENING DISCOVERY ONLY
ON THE ISSUE OF EXHAUSTION OF
AVAILABLE ADMINISTRATIVE
REMEDIES

On April 25, 2023, defendants Trate and Dr. Grasley¹ filed a motion for, among other things, summary judgment on the issue of exhaustion. (ECF No. 25). As defendants Trate and Dr. Grasley filed this motion for summary judgment before discovery opened, the Court will open discovery only on the issue of exhaustion of administrative remedies.

Accordingly, based on the foregoing, IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Discovery is open only on the issue of exhaustion of administrative remedies.
2. If Plaintiff needs additional time to file his opposition to defendants Trate's and Dr. Grasely's motion (ECF No. 25) so that he can take discovery on the issue of exhaustion, or if Plaintiff believes discovery should be opened as to additional issues, Plaintiff may file an appropriate motion.
3. The parties may take the following types of discovery from other parties:

¹ “Dr. Grasley is misspelled in the Complaint and caption as ‘Grassely.’” (ECF No. 23, p. 1 n.2).

- 1 a. Interrogatories (an interrogatory is a written question or request for
2 information and “may relate to any matter that may be inquired into
3 under Rule 26(b).” Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(a)(2));
4 b. Requests for Production (a request for production is a written request
5 that the opposing party produce documents or electronically stored
6 information, “including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs,
7 sound recordings, images, and other data or data compilations,” or a
8 written request that the opposing party produce any designated tangible
9 things. Fed. R. Civ. P. 34(a)(1));
10 c. Requests for Admissions (a request for admission is a written request
11 that the opposing party “admit, for purposes of the pending action only,
12 the truth of any matters within the scope of Rule 26(b)(1)” that relate to
13 “(A) facts, the application of law to fact, or opinions about either; [or]
14 (B) the genuineness of any described documents.” Fed. R. Civ. P.
15 36(a)(1)); and
16 d. Depositions (a deposition is where one party (or that party’s counsel)
17 questions someone under oath, and a court reporter is present to record
18 the proceedings).²
19 i. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(a)(2)(B),
20 Defendant(s) may depose any witness confined in a prison on the
21 condition that, at least fourteen (14) days before such a
22 deposition, Defendant(s) serve all parties with the notice required
23 by Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(1). Plaintiff’s failure to
24 participate in a properly noticed deposition could result in
25

27 28 ² “Instead of participating in the oral examination, a party may serve written questions in a sealed
envelope on the party noticing the deposition, who must deliver them to the officer. The officer must ask the
deponent those questions and record the answers verbatim.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 30(c)(3).

sanctions against Plaintiff, including monetary sanctions and/or dismissal of this case. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(4), the parties may take any deposition under this section by video conference without a further motion or order of the Court, relieving the court reporter of the requirement to be in the physical presence of the witness under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 28(a)(1) during that deposition.

- ii. If Plaintiff wishes to take a deposition, Plaintiff must file a motion requesting permission to do so, specifically showing the ability to comply with the applicable Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by providing the name of the person to be deposed, the name and address of the court reporter who will take the deposition, the estimated cost for the court reporter's time and the recording, and the source of funds for payment of that cost. Plaintiff bears the responsibility to pay the costs of the deposition, including the cost of copies of deposition transcript(s).³

4. A party may serve on any other party no more than 10 interrogatories, 10 requests for production of documents, and 10 requests for admission at this time. If a party wishes to serve additional discovery requests, that party may file a motion for additional discovery requests with the Court, explaining why additional discovery requests are necessary.

5. Discovery requests and responses should be sent to the opposing part(ies), or their counsel if represented. They should not be filed with the Court.

6. Responses to written discovery requests shall be due **forty-five (45) days** after

³ The Court may request input from Plaintiff's institution of confinement to determine if the deposition(s) can proceed in a safe and secure manner before ruling on a motion for a deposition.

1 the request is first served. Boilerplate objections are disfavored and may be
 2 summarily overruled by the Court. Responses to document requests shall
 3 include all documents within a party's possession, custody, or control. Fed. R.
 4 Civ. P. 34(a)(1). Documents are deemed to be within a party's possession,
 5 custody, or control if the party has actual possession, custody, or control thereof,
 6 or the legal right to obtain the property on demand. If Defendant(s) cannot
 7 obtain documents from Plaintiff's institution(s) of confinement, Defendant(s)
 8 shall clearly respond that a third party subpoena will be necessary to obtain
 9 documents from Plaintiff's institution(s) of confinement.

10 7. If any party or third party withholds a document on the basis of privilege, that
 11 party or third party shall provide a privilege log to the requesting party
 12 identifying the date, author, recipients, general subject matter, and basis of the
 13 privilege within thirty (30) days after the date that responses are due. Failure to
 14 provide a privilege log within this time shall result in a waiver of the privilege.
 15 Additionally, if a party is claiming a right to withhold witness statements and/or
 16 evidence gathered from investigation(s) into the incident(s) at issue in the
 17 complaint based on the official information privilege or confidentiality, the
 18 withholding party shall submit the withheld witness statements and/or evidence
 19 to the Court for *in camera* review, along with an explanation of why the witness
 20 statements and/or evidence should be withheld.⁴ The witness statements and/or

22
 23 ⁴ See *Woodford v. Ngo*, 548 U.S. 81, 94-95 (2006) ("[P]roper exhaustion improves the quality of those
 24 prisoner suits that are eventually filed because proper exhaustion often results in the creation of an administrative
 25 record that is helpful to the court. When a grievance is filed shortly after the event giving rise to the grievance,
 witnesses can be identified and questioned while memories are still fresh, and evidence can be gathered and
 preserved.").

26 The "common law governmental privilege (encompassing and referred to sometimes as the official or
 27 state secret privilege) . . . is only a qualified privilege, contingent upon the competing interests of the requesting
 litigant and subject to disclosure. . . ." *Kerr v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for N. Dist. of Cal.*, 511 F.2d 192, 198 (9th Cir. 1975)
 (citations omitted). The Ninth Circuit has since followed *Kerr* in requiring *in camera* review and a balancing of
 28 interests in ruling on the government's claim of the official information privilege. See, e.g., *Breed v. U.S. Dist. Ct.*
for N. Dist. of Cal., 542 F.2d 1114, 1116 (9th Cir. 1976) ("[A]s required by *Kerr*, we recognize 'that *in camera*
 review is a highly appropriate and useful means of dealing with claims of governmental privilege.'") (quoting *Kerr*

1 evidence shall be Bates stamped, and mailed to Judge Grosjean at 2500 Tulare
 2 Street, Sixth Floor, Fresno, CA 93721. The withholding party shall also file and
 3 serve a notice that they have complied with this order. All other claims of
 4 privilege may be challenged via a motion to compel.

5 8. If Plaintiff seeks documents from someone who is not a party in this case,
 6 Plaintiff must file a request for the issuance of a subpoena *duces tecum* with the
 7 Court. In any request for a subpoena, Plaintiff must: (1) identify the documents
 8 sought and from whom; (2) explain why the documents are relevant to the
 9 claims in this case; and (3) make a showing in the request that the records are
 10 only obtainable through a third party. If the Court approves the request, it may
 11 issue Plaintiff a subpoena *duces tecum*, commanding the production of
 12 documents from a non-party, and may command service of the subpoena by the
 13 United States Marshals Service. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45; 28 U.S.C. § 1915(d).
 14 However, the Court will consider granting such a request *only if* the documents
 15 sought from the non-party are not obtainable from Defendant(s) through a Rule
 16 34 request for production of documents.
 17 9. The parties are required to act in good faith during the course of discovery and
 18 the failure to do so may result in the payment of expenses pursuant to Federal
 19 Rule of Civil Procedure 37(a)(5) or other appropriate sanctions authorized by
 20 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure or the Local Rules.
 21 10. The parties have permission to file motions to compel further discovery
 22 responses. Any such motion should include a copy of the request(s) and any
 23 response to the request(s) at issue. The responding party may file a response to
 24 the motion no later than twenty-one days from the date the motion is filed. If,

26 *v. U. S. Dist. Ct. for N. Dist. of Cal.*, 426 U.S. 394, 406 (1976); *Sanchez v. City of Santa Ana*, 936 F.2d 1027,
 27 1033-34 (9th Cir. 1990), as amended on denial of reh'g (Feb. 27, 1991), as amended on denial of reh'g (May 24,
 28 1991) (“Government personnel files are considered official information. To determine whether the information
 sought is privileged, courts must weigh the potential benefits of disclosure against the potential disadvantages. If
 the latter is greater, the privilege bars discovery.”) (citations omitted).

1 after reviewing the motion(s) and response(s), the Court determines that a
2 hearing will be helpful, the Court will set a hearing on the motion(s) to compel.
3
4 IT IS SO ORDERED.
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Dated: April 26, 2023

/s/ *Eric P. Grisj*
6 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE